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It is refreshing to know that there is one of our national legislators who feels he should consider the feelings of those directly involved and who elected him.

Too often, when an individual is elected to public office, they take it as carte blanche to do as they "see fit" without considering the feelings of the voters who elected them. It appears that upon election, representatives soar to a lofty perch and are above what the voters want—"I am not doing this for votes"—"I would do differently if this was to make the voters happy." I ask, what does an elected representative do? He is elected to do what the voters who elected him want him to do—not what he wants to do particularly.

Senator Morse beyond all doubts understands his responsibility to the voters. This is emphasized by his remarks recently in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD when he spoke on the subject of the Oregon Dunes. Morse said: "As the senior Senator from Oregon, I serve notice tonight that I shall oppose the bill.

"I believe the Senate should think a long time before it proposes to subject a State to the establishment of a Federal park under such fact situations as exists in connection with the Oregon Dunes, and particularly when there is not a united delegation, and when the State government also has some interest in the matter."

Senator Morse's remarks went on to say: "Mr. President, if we write into the bill the provision of condemnation, we in effect take great property value away from present owners of property. We pull the rug out from under some of the most important aspects of land ownership. We deprecate the value of that property to the tune of large sums of money.

"It is that kind of conduct on the part of the Federal Government, acting through the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Udall, that I resent. I shall do what I can, as the senior Senator from Oregon, to protect the private property interests of my constituents involved in this controversy."

The above stand on behalf of the voters, the so-called little people, is what encourages us in our belief that we all have rights under the Constitution of the United States, and that we have someone in the Congress of the United States that is going to represent us and fight for us.

[From the Florence (Oreg.) Siuslaw News, Dec. 12, 1963]

SENATOR MORSE RAAPS DUNES BILL

Senator WAYNE MORSE, Democrat of Oregon, has served notice he will oppose the Oregon Dunes National Seashore bill unless it is amended to forbid condemnation of private property, according to an article appearing in a daily paper.

Morse submitted to the Senate last Tuesday night an amendment which would bar condemnation action either to acquire title or scenic easement on property within the 80,000-acre proposed park boundary except by consent of the property owner.

Morse said he has urged the Senate Democratic leader, Senator MIKE MANSFIELD of Montana, to consider postponing Senate action on the bill "until more negotiating can be accomplished at both the Federal and State level."

[From the Florence (Oreg.) Siuslaw News, Dec. 12, 1963]

MORSE SAYS FUNDS ARRIVED

Senator WAYNE MORSE has notified the Siuslaw News that \$80,000 has been appropriated for dredging the local harbor.

The funds were approved by the Senate on December 9.

Senator Morse's letter follows:

"Senate Appropriations Subcommittee has approved \$80,000 in dredging funds for Siuslaw Harbor for current fiscal year.

"Subcommittee has also approved \$9,000 for navigation investigation, Siuslaw River.

"In June I testified in support of these appropriations. Will urge their approval in Senate Appropriations Committee and Senate."

JESUS, THE PERFECT MAN

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the late C. P. J. Mooney was longtime editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal and wrote many excellent editorials which were both an inspiration and an enlightenment to his many readers throughout the mid-South. One of Mr. Mooney's editorials, "Jesus, the Perfect Man," has continued to enrich the spiritual and religious thought and life of the people for more than half a century. It has been reprinted in the Commercial Appeal each year prior to Christmas Day for the last 51 consecutive years, and, as I understand, will also appear this year. I hope the practice continues for many years to come.

This editorial was read and discussed by the leader of the Senate breakfast group at a recent meeting when many of those in attendance requested that the editorial be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Mr. Mooney's editorial is as true today as when written in 1912.

In order that the worth and spirit of this Christmas message may be shared throughout the Nation I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Commercial Appeal, Dec. 22, 1912]

JESUS, THE PERFECT MAN

There is no other character in history like that of Jesus.

As a preacher, as a doer of things, and as a philosopher, no man ever had the sweep and the vision of Jesus.

A human analysis of the human actions of Jesus brings to view a rule of life that is amazing in its perfect detail.

The system of ethics Jesus taught during His earthly sojourn 2,000 years ago was true then, has been true in every century since, and will be true forever.

Plato was a great thinker and learned in his age, but his teachings did not stand the test of time. In big things and in little things times and human experience have shown that he erred.

Marcus Aurelius touched the reflective mind of the world but he was as cold and austere as brown marble.

The doctrine of Confucius gave a great nation moral and mental dry rot.

Mohammed offered a system of ethics which was adopted by millions of people. Now their children live in deserts where once there were cities, along dry rivers where once there was moisture, and in the shadows of gray, barren hills where once there was greenness.

Thomas Aquinas was a profound philosopher, but parts of his system have been abandoned.

Francis of Assisi was Christlike in his saintliness, but in some things he was childish.

Thomas a Kempis' Imitation of Christ is a thing of rare beauty and sympathy, but it is, as its name indicates, only an imitation.

Sir Thomas More's Utopia is yet a dream that cannot be realized.

Lord Bacon writing on chemistry and medicine under the glasses of the man working in a 20th century laboratory is puerile.

Napoleon had the world at his feet for 4 years, and when he died the world was going on its way as if he had never lived.

Jesus taught little as to property because He knew there were things of more importance than property. He measured property and life, the body and soul, at their exact relative value. He taught much as to character, because character is of more importance than dollars.

Other men taught us to develop systems of government. Jesus taught so as to perfect the minds of men. Jesus looked to the soul, while other men dwelled on material things.

After the experience of 2,000 years no man can find a flaw in the governmental system as outlined by Jesus.

Czar and Kaiser, president and Socialist, give to its complete merit their admiration.

No man today, no matter whether he follows the doctrine of Mills, Marx, or George as to property, can find a false principle in Jesus' theory of property.

In the duty of a man to his fellow, no sociologist has ever approximated the perfection of the doctrine laid down by Jesus in His sermon on the mount.

Not all the investigation of chemists, not all the discoveries of explorers, not all the experience of rulers, not all the historical facts that go to make up the sum of human knowledge on this day in 1912 are in contradiction to one word uttered or one principle laid down by Jesus.

The human experiences of 2,000 years show that Jesus never made a mistake. Jesus never uttered a doctrine that was true at that time and then became obsolete.

Jesus spoke the truth; He lived the truth, and truth is eternal.

History has no record of any other man leading a perfect life or doing everything in logical order. Jesus is the only person whose every action and whose every utterance strike a true note in the heart and mind of every man born of woman. He never said a foolish thing, never did a foolish act, and never dissembled.

No poet, no dreamer, no philosopher loved humanity with the love that Jesus bore toward all men.

Who, then, was Jesus?

He could not have been merely a man, for there never was a man who had two consecutive thoughts absolute in truthful perfection.

Jesus must have been what Christendom proclaims Him to be—a divine being—or He could not have been what He was. No mind but an infinite mind could have left behind those things which Jesus gave to the world as a heritage.

INCREASING IMPORTS OF CATTLE PRODUCTS

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, during the past 6 years imports into the United States of various cattle products, particularly beef and veal, have experienced a large increase. In 1957, for example, these imports amounted to 3.9 percent of domestic production; in 1962, this figure increased to 11 percent; and imports of these items during the first 8 months of 1963 were approximately 22 percent above the level of the first 8 months of last year. Within this overall category, imports of manufacturing meats are now equal to approximately 40 percent of domestic production.

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Although the Department of Agriculture has consistently treated these facts lightly, the spokesmen for the cattle industry insist, and have proven, that this increase of imports is a significant contributing factor to the continually declining prices which have been experienced in our market during the past few years. Although our prices should be stable and our market strong because of our steadily increasing consumption of beef and veal, which now equals about one-third of the total world supply, exactly the opposite situation prevails. It seems very clear to me that the high level of these imports is certainly an important factor in these market conditions.

The Trade Information Committee and the U.S. Tariff Commission are currently conducting hearings with reference to the forthcoming international tariff negotiations to be held in Geneva. Beef and veal are among the items on which existing duties will be subject to possible reduction during the negotiations, and testimony on these items has already been presented to the Trade Information Committee and the Tariff Commission.

In addition, the Senate Committee on Finance has directed the Tariff Commission to investigate the various factors affecting competition between domestic and imported beef and beef products. Under the terms of the resolution directing this study, the Tariff Commission is to report its findings by June 30, 1964. In the light of the evidence which is readily available, however, it is clear that steps must be taken immediately to secure some measure of relief to our domestic industry.

In the face of these facts, our trade representatives will go to the forthcoming negotiations armed with authority to reduce the present tariffs on these meat products by 50 percent, or even to zero. I strongly suggest that we should maintain the existing duties on these imports; and I have, accordingly, requested the President to instruct our representatives to these negotiations not to grant any concessions on these items.

We cannot solve this problem, however, by simply maintaining our import duties at the current rate. Because of the rising production costs incurred by our domestic producers and the general price level in the United States, together with lower production costs and various governmental incentives in foreign producing nations, a 3-cent per pound tariff on beef and veal does not constitute sufficient protection. The existing duty has been in effect since 1947, and it cannot be disputed that the level of these imports has increased significantly since that date.

What is needed, Mr. President, is the imposition of some type of restrictive barrier to prevent these imports from continually increasing. By this, I do not mean that we should stop all imports of these products; but we do need to establish a reasonable import quota.

Discretionary authority is now vested in the President to immediately initiate action which would be of significant value to the cattle industry. This authority

is found in section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 which provides:

The President is authorized to negotiate agreements with foreign governments in an effort to limit the export to the United States of agricultural commodities or products.

Pending the report of the Tariff Commission, as ordered by the Senate Finance Committee, I have requested President Johnson to initiate consultations with the major cattle producing nations, in an effort to reach a type of moratorium agreement limiting any further increase in the level of these imports. Upon a final determination of the impact of these imports on the domestic market, long-range agreements should be negotiated to establish an import quota for each foreign producing nation. These agreements should grant to these nations a reasonable, but limited, access to our market, but simultaneously guarantee to our domestic producers their rightful share of the continually increasing demand for these products in the United States. In my opinion, the consummation of such agreements would constitute the most effective and appropriate action available to us, consistent with the intent and purposes of the Trade Expansion Act.

The cattle business is one of the last in this Nation, Mr. President, to be largely free from Government subsidy, control, and regulation. This situation will not long prevail, however, unless steps are taken immediately to protect the industry from the competitive advantage of certain foreign producers. It is time now to take a realistic look at our trade policy in this respect; and I am hopeful that the President will move in this direction without delay.

MRS. ALINA F. BRIDGES

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I know that every Member of the Senate who served with my late beloved senior colleague from New Hampshire, Styles Bridges, will have a deep interest and find poignant significance in the death of his mother, Mrs. Alina F. Bridges, who passed away on December 14 at Lake Worth, Fla., at the age of 88.

Most men of character and of achievement in this life owe much to their mothers, but the case of Mrs. Bridges surpasses most. Left a widow at an early age with three small children, she raised them magnificently with no resources but her earnings as an elementary school teacher. We who knew Styles Bridges do have some perception of how she inspired greatness in all her children.

A remarkable news report in the Boston Herald of December 15, 1963, traces her life and the careers of her children eloquently and succinctly and far better than I could recount them. I ask unanimous consent that it appear at this point in the body of the Record.

There being no objection the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MRS. BRIDGES IN FLORIDA, 88—MOTHER OF SENATOR, BURIAL RITES IN MAINE

Mrs. Alina F. Bridges, 88, a former resident of Milton and mother of the late U.S. Sena-

tor H. Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, died yesterday at home in Lake Worth, Fla., after a quiet life personified by self-sacrifice.

Born in West Pembroke, Maine, and a graduate of its high school, she taught elementary school in that area for 30 years not only because she placed an irreplaceable value on education but also because her husband died shortly after they were married and she had three young children to raise.

ALL TAUGHT SCHOOL

That she succeeded was obvious. Styles went on to the U.S. Senate after rising to the governorship of New Hampshire. Another son, the late Ronald P., earned an M.A. degree from Harvard, after attending Bates and Bowdoin Colleges, and was president of the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, Calif.

A daughter, Miss Doris, with whom she resided both on Pine Grove Street in Milton and later in Lake Worth, was graduated from Boston University and Columbia and retired 2 years ago as head of the English department at Milton High School.

Ironically, all her children launched their own careers teaching in the same little schoolhouse in the Young's Cove school district of Maine where she first taught.

For the past 25 years, although she still maintained the Bridges' family home in West Pembroke where she summered, she lived mostly in Milton where she was a member of the East Congregational Church and a member of the church's women's society.

In 1954 the soft-spoken, silver-haired Mrs. Bridges was named "Maine Mother of the Year," and in 1947 she was named "Maine State Mother."

The latter award, conferred upon her by the American Mothers Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation in New York City, was received by her with a warm smile and a gentle thrust of her Yankee wit.

"Don't believe for a minute that they're not honoring my two sons and my daughter, too," she said. "Why, where would I be without them? I wouldn't even be a mother."

Both Ronald and Styles also went on to be listed in "Who's Who" and on one public occasion after another they paid tribute to their mother.

When Styles became Governor of New Hampshire, his first official act was to jot a note of gratitude to her. It said: "The first stroke of a pen made by the new Governor goes to you, mother."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I join the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire in the remarks he has made about our late beloved colleague, Styles Bridges, and his mother. We, too, extend our sympathy to this magnificent family.

Mr. COTTON. I thank the Senator.

CLEVELAND PROTESTS SOVIET ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, Cleveland leaders of all faiths and political persuasions have joined together to protest the increasing manifestations of anti-Semitism within the Soviet Union. This group, the Cleveland Committee on Anti-Semitism, has as its cochairmen Msgr. Lawrence P. Cahill, president, St. John College; Rabbi Philip Horowitz, Brith Emeth Congregation; Hon. Leo A. Jackson, Cleveland City Council, and Rev. B. Bruce Whittemore, Cleveland

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Area Church Federation. I have previously spoken on this subject, but in view of recent developments, more should be said.

Mr. President, late last month, the members of the Soviet cultural delegation visiting this country were in Cleveland as part of their national tour. The Cleveland Committee on Soviet Anti-Semitism sought to interview the Soviet visitors with respect to anti-Semitism within the U.S.S.R. but the Russians steadfastly avoided the confrontation. While on the one hand they issued public denials of Jewish persecution in the Soviet, on the other hand they adroitly sidestepped the opportunity of being faced with the evidence on anti-Semitism in their homeland in the possession of the committee.

On November 27, the Cleveland committee inserted in the Cleveland Plain Dealer an appeal to the conscience of Soviet leaders to halt the oppression of Russian Jews. This appeal cited the facts to which the Soviet delegation had turned a deaf ear. I append that appeal hereto as a part of my remarks. The facts speak for themselves. I join with the concerned citizens of Cleveland in voicing my own deep concern in the prayerful hope that the Soviet leaders will recognize that they offend the conscience of the world by their actions and will revise their policy accordingly.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of an advertisement appearing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer Wednesday, November 27, 1963, be printed in the Record as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ОСТАНОВИТЕСЬ (HALT!)

(An appeal to the conscience of Soviet leaders to halt oppression of Russian Jews.)

SEVEN-POINT APPEAL PREPARED BY CONFERENCE ON THE STATUS OF SOVIET JEWS, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1963

1. Eliminate the anti-Jewish character of the official campaign against economic crimes (in which an attempt has been made to blame the Jews for the economic and moral breakdown in Soviet internal affairs. The death penalty has been meted out to hundreds of persons, most of whom have been identified as Jews in the Soviet press).

2. Permit Jewish emigration to reunite separated families.

3. Permit cultural and religious ties between Soviet Jews and Jews of other lands.

4. Reopen closed synagogues and lift the ban against the performance of religious Jewish observance.

5. Reopen Jewish schools.

6. Revive Jewish institutions in Yiddish and Hebrew.

7. Launch a vigorous educational campaign against anti-Semitism, directly attack endemic anti-Jewish feelings and cease campaigns of vilification in the press and other mass media.

SUPPORTING THIS APPEAL ARE MANY AMERICANS WHO DEPLORE PERSECUTION WHEREVER IT EXISTS

Nationally: Justice William O. Douglas, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Bishop James A. Pike, Mr. Walter Reuther, Mr. Norman Thomas, Mr. Robert Penn Warren, and Dr. Moshe Decter.

In Cleveland: Prof. George W. Albee, Rev. Amos A. Ackerman, Ralph M. Besse, Rev. Edward Bergstraesser, Rev. Joel Bladt, Rev. Charles H. Bright, Dr. John Bruere, Rev. H. Richard Bucey, Rev. Samuel H. Cassel, Mayor Paul W. Cassidy, Dr. Kenneth Clement, Rev. Stephen Csutoros, Rev. Duane L. Day, Rev. M. Richard Drake, pastor, Dr. Bernard H. Eckstein, Rabbi Louis Engelberg, Dr. Gerald Tauber, Msgr. Daniel T. Gallagher, Mr. Victor Gelb, Dr. David Gitlin, Bishop Joseph Gomez, Rev. Ralph M. Gray, Rabbi Jack Herman, Mr. Clarence Holmes, Judge Perry B. Jackson, Dr. Emerson Jacob, Mr. Russell W. Jelliffe, Mr. Stanley B. Kent, Rev. Albert Kokolowsky, Rabbi Louis H. Lieberworth, Rev. W. Chave McCracken, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Anthony V. Mechler, Rev. Henry L. Nofke, Dr. Paul Olynky, Rev. A. M. Pennybacker, Rabbi I. Pickholtz, Rev. V. A. Peterson, Rev. Isalah P. Pogue, Jr., and Chief Justice August Pyratel.

Dr. Louis Rosenblum, Rabbi Milton Rube, Rabbi Benjamin Rudavsky, Dr. Abe Silverstein, Mr. Ralph Rudd, Mr. William E. Sanborn, Rev. Peter H. Samson, Dr. Oliver Schroeder, Jr., Rabbi Jacob Shtull, Rabbi Myron Silverman, Judge Samuel Silbert, Mr. John B. Blade, Mr. James H. Sivard, Rabbi Marvin Spiegelman, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Mr. Robert Stafford, Dr. Thomas G. Stampf, Dr. Harry B. Taylor, Mr. George J. Urban, Hon. Carl V. Weygandt, Judge Theodore M. Williams, Prof. Harvey Wish, Rev. Howard B. Withers, Msgr. Louis A. Wolf, Very Rev. Hugh E. Dunn, S.J., Mr. Jay D. Feder, Mr. Irving Levine, A.J.C., Mr. Ben Zevin, Rabbi Daniel Litt, Prof. Michael S. Pap, and hundreds of others.

Sixty U.S. Senators have issued their own appeal to the U.S.S.R. in Senate Resolution 204. Lord Bertrand Russell this year sent a personal appeal to Premier Khrushchev calling for an end to Soviet anti-Jewish practices.

Cleveland Committee on Soviet Anti-Semitism—Cochairmen: Msgr. Lawrence P. Cahill, President, St. John College; Rabbi Philip Horowitz, Brith Emeth Congregation; Hon. Leo A. Jackson, Cleveland City Council; Rev. B. Bruce Whittemore, Cleveland Area Church Federation.

ROSS COUNTY DISTRICT LIBRARY, CHILlicothe, OHIO, RECIPIENT OF DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER MEMORIAL AWARD

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, this year the Ross County District Library, Chillicothe, Ohio, has been selected to be the recipient of one of the Dorothy Canfield Fisher Memorial Awards of \$1,000 which is presented by the Book of the Month Club.

Previous winners in Ohio include the Preble County Library, Holmes County Library, and the Public Library of Iron-ton.

I should like to take this opportunity to commend the Book of the Month Club for providing this award, and to express my congratulations to the small libraries who have been the recipients, in particular the Ross County District Library.

I wish the libraries continued success in their efforts to provide more and better library services for the citizens of their communities.

OUR SPIRITUAL HERITAGE

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, the Kiwanis International Council, meeting in

Chicago in October, passed a nonpartisan and nondenominational resolution on a matter of real concern to all Americans.

This succinct and penetrating resolution speaks to the topic of those who would have us interpret freedom of religion as freedom from religion and separation of state and church as separation of state and God.

I commend to my colleagues' close attention this Kiwanis Council resolution.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

OUR SPIRITUAL HERITAGE

(Resolution presented to the International Council, Chicago, Ill., October 23, 1963)

The United States of America is a nation founded upon belief in God and maturing under a trust in God. In return for that trust, He has blessed us beyond all other nations and protected us from our national follies and errors.

From Him we have derived certain inalienable rights, among which are personal and religious freedom. We in turn have shared those with all who have come to the golden door seeking personal, religious, or political freedom. We have guaranteed religious freedom by providing that there shall be a separation of church and state while at all times being committed to belief in God and His will.

Whereas there are those who have us interpret freedom of religion as freedom from religion, separation of state and church as separation of state and God; and

Whereas certain individuals and groups seeking to deny the dependence of this Nation and its people on God have embarked on such campaigns as to effect removal of "Under God" from the Pledge of Allegiance and "In God We Trust" from our coinage: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the President and the Congress of the United States be solemnly requested to reaffirm recognition of the spiritual heritage of this Nation and its people and to oppose and prevent further attempts however well intentioned which tend to deny our national and personal trust in God or to remove God from the corporate body of our Government.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY SPENDING

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I support President Johnson's efforts to reduce military spending wherever possible without doing injury to national security. His objective is dictated by sound logic and efficient management of the public's business.

At the same time, I am well aware that military and defense plants often are the economic foundation of many communities. When these establishments are curtailed or when contracts are ended, the result can be disruptive to these communities. Many communities have had military installations and defense plants for so long that they have come to regard them as permanent. But we all know that times change and defense requirements change too. In view of the recent announcement of the closing of a number of facilities and with the likelihood that other installations will be shut down, new attention is being focused on what can be done by the af-

affected communities and by the Government to ease the blow and to seize the advantage for new economic opportunities. This is why I am especially pleased with the efforts Roswell, N. Mex., is making to look ahead and build a backstop against any eventuality at nearby Walker Air Force Base. Walker, a Strategic Air Command base, contributes about one-third of Roswell's annual \$200 million income. So it is understandable why the people of that fine community should be thinking about alternative sources of income.

There are no plans that I know of to close Walker Air Force Base. Nevertheless, the Roswell Chamber of Commerce has been doing some long-range thinking and now is doing some future planning to attract new industry and to improve the agricultural economy of the area. I think the future will find Roswell well prepared, and other communities might look to Roswell as an example of what can be done to prepare for possible changes in the defense picture.

A fine article in today's Wall Street Journal describes the effort at Roswell, and I ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DEFENSE BASE CLOSINGS SPUR ROSWELL, N. MEX., TO DIVERSIFY ECONOMY—THOUGH AIR FACILITY FACES NO IMMEDIATE THREAT, CITY GETS U.S. HELP IN SHAPING PLANS
(By William Beecher)

ROSWELL, N. Mex.—This dynamic little city of 45,000 in the heart of the Pecos Valley is enjoying the bounty of prosperity but acting as if the wolf were at the door.

Roswell's biggest single industry is national defense, specifically income generated by Walker Air Force Base, a sizable Strategic Air Command bomber and missile base here. The SAC base contributes about one-third of Roswell's annual \$200 million income.

In this dependence on defense, Roswell is more or less typical of hundreds of U.S. communities. Right now a number of towns and cities, from Schenectady to San Diego, are complaining about the damage to their economies feared from the cutbacks and closings of military bases announced last week by Defense Secretary McNamara.

But unlike most defense-dependent communities, Roswell is actively preparing for the day when defense dollars spent here may dry up. Even though Pentagon planners have assured the city that the base should hum along at full tilt for at least 5 years and probably much longer, Roswell's business and civic leaders have launched a determined effort to diversify the city's economy now. They've hired city planning consultants to propose a modernization plan for their business district and they've taken on other outside specialists to draft proposals for attracting new industry.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

The city's first move was to Washington, to a little-known corner of the Defense Department quartering the Office of Economic Adjustment. This Office was set up in the first days of the Kennedy administration to help cushion the blow in places where heavy spending military installations had to be closed or big defense orders curtailed. Though its staff numbers only five persons, it can call on specialists throughout Government for aid. Among other communities, Presque Isle, Maine, was assisted in luring new industry when a missile base there was

closed. Wichita, Kans., got help in seeking new Government business when B-52 bomber production there was shut down.

A delegation from Roswell trekked to Washington last May and asked for Government suggestions. "We went to Washington not for a subsidy or a handout," insists A. J. Armstrong, 49-year-old manager of a meat-packing plant and a member of the Roswell Chamber of Commerce. "We weren't looking for money, we were looking for ideas and help in shaping plans for a more broadly based economy."

Recalls Donald Bradford, director of the Pentagon's Economic Adjustment Office: "Till then our efforts had pretty much been confined to assisting communities already in trouble. The idea of anticipating this problem and doing something well before it became critical attracted us. We thought we might make a model of Roswell, showing what could be done with a little advance planning and local self-help."

The heavy economic impact of shifts in defense spending is hardly new; after both World War II and the Korean War, defense procurement sank sharply. If temporarily. But officials see added need to cushion the blows during a period when fast-advancing technology causes military buyers to flit from one new weapons system to an even newer one, and when total defense spending is expected to decline by as much as \$5 billion a year by 1968.

NEW COORDINATING GROUP

To coordinate Government aid to companies and regions likely to be affected, Secretary McNamara recently named his special assistant, Adam Yarmolinsky, to chair a new high-level working group. It will coordinate efforts within the Defense Department and among other interested agencies such as the Arms Control and Disarmament Administration.

Too, the Pentagon plans to develop an early warning system for alerting defense industries and regions of the country about impending economic dislocations. A long-range program is just getting under way to identify the prime contractors and subcontractors who share in the combined \$57-billion annual expenditures of the Defense Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to determine the areas most directly affected by defense business and to project defense spending in each industry 5 years ahead.

Already the Census Bureau has agreed to conduct a special survey of manufacturers to determine precisely where defense work is done, the value of such work by company, and the share of each company's work force devoted to defense activity. And a major economic-impact study contract to cost \$750,000 in the next 2 years has just been awarded to the Institute for Defense Analysis, a private research outfit.

Defense Department Comptroller Charles Hitch, while optimistic about developing tools with which to predict economic problems arising from cutbacks, cautions that "it will take several years before we can hope to obtain reliable data," particularly on possible defense shifts from one location to another. In that sizable segment of defense business awarded competitively rather than negotiated, "There is no feasible way to forecast which firm will receive a particular contract," he notes. "But we do hope, eventually, to be able to make some rough projections by regions."

Once an industry or region has been alerted, there is little the Government can do beyond explaining what aid is available through normal channels and encouraging self-help. When a Federal installation closes, the Government does give first crack at new jobs in the area to displaced workers.

But in the case of a contract termination, it may not legally shunt fat new contracts to the community merely to soften the blow.

In Roswell's case, the Economic Adjustment Office organized a task force of 15 specialists from the Departments of Defense, Labor, Interior, and Agriculture. Along with counterparts from New Mexico State and county agencies, they took part in a day-long "brain-storming" session in Roswell on September 27. Most of the key business, labor and farm leaders of this area attended; so many wanted to be present that the meeting had to be shifted from a downtown motel to the nearby airbase.

As an aftermath of the meeting, community leaders took a look at the downtown business district which has not been drawing in many people from rural areas and has been losing business to numerous little shopping centers on the fringes of town. The main business strip sprawls along 3½ miles of main street, a rather spotty area plagued by lack of one-stop shopping opportunities and a shortage of parking space. They decided to hire Harland Bartholomew and Associates, a St. Louis-based city planning firm, to propose a modernization plan; the chamber of commerce agreed to pick up the \$25,000 tab.

The local leaders examined their industrial picture. The Glover Packing Co., with only a little over 200 employees, is the largest commercial enterprise; other plants making such things as prefabricated houses, cinder blocks, and neon signs are all quite small. It was decided that another outside specialist would be hired to make proposals for attracting new industry; the city agreed to pay for a \$16,000 study by Fantus Area Research, Inc., of New York.

Roswell also reviewed local agriculture, dominated by cotton, cattle, and sheep raising. If some of the land now committed to cotton could be converted to sugarbeets, perhaps a \$20 million sugar refinery could be attracted. Some thought already had been given this possibility and more than 400 farmers had pledged to devote 32,000 acres to sugarbeets; the community decided to push to obtain the necessary acreage allocation from the U.S. Agriculture Department.

Attention was given to possible establishment of a petrochemical industry in Roswell. A special study group was formed including a petrochemical engineer with Humble Oil & Refining Co., and a geologist with Atlantic Refining Co.

Some possibilities broached at the September seminar seemed far out. One suggestion that synthetic alcohol produced from petroleum might be used in setting up a liquor industry was greeted by laughter; but, after some checking, it was learned that such alcohol can indeed serve to speed the fermentation of grain.

Says Bill Deane, 48, a retail merchant and chairman of the meeting: "One idea hitched on another; we got a pretty fair notion of where we are and where we ought to be going." Adds Bill Armstrong, 43-year-old roadbuilder and chamber of commerce president: "The Government people didn't hand us anything, but by their presence they convinced the community we were serious about improving our condition. They gave us the necessary impetus to really get moving."

In Washington, Mr. Bradford expresses genuine pleasure at the strides being made in Roswell. "It establishes a pattern that other communities might well follow," he says. "Already two Congressmen who heard about Roswell have come to us suggesting similar programs in a couple of cities, one in the Northeast, another in the Midwest. Until we can develop some kind of workable early warning system, this represents the best interim approach."